



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the United States; 22 were detained until they could send for friends and procure money and a guarantee of support. All the conditions imposed have since been complied with, and they have been permitted to proceed to their destination. Please find inclosed a manifest of the above immigrants. There is an "X" affixed to the number and names of those that were detained.

Hoping that this report and inspection will meet with your approval, I am,

Respectfully,

PETER B. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION, *Washington, D. C.*

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., February 24, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work during the week ended February 24, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 165 passengers; inspection of Rio Grande and Sierra Madre trains, 36 passengers; inspection of crews of freight trains, 42 men; inspection of international bridge (passenger and street car), 214 people; inspection of immigrants, 29; disinfection of baggage, blankets, and household goods, 15; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 16; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, El Paso, Tex., 319 pieces.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., March 1, 1900.—Reported here to-day that bubonic plague has reached Cozumel on Yucatan coast. If above report is correct it shows, as I said in my letter of February 13, 1900, that the danger of bubonic plague entering Mexico is from Europe and South America more than from China, Philippines, or by way of the Pacific Ocean.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Searcy, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: In obedience to Bureau telegram to proceed immediately to Searcy, Ark., to confer with local authorities and instruct how to inaugurate measures for the suppression of smallpox, I arrived Saturday afternoon, February 17. This town is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad between Memphis and Little Rock, on a spur of road 4 miles from Higginson on the main line.

It is an important school center for the State, possessing the Bishop Galloway Female College, Spears-Langford Military Institute, Searcy Female Institute, besides the public day schools.

I immediately conferred with Dr. J. M. Jelks, Mayor J. J. Baugh, and Mr. J. A. Marsh of the local board of health. Up to date there had developed about 40 cases of discrete and semiconfluent smallpox, 15 whites and 25 negroes, in a population of 3,000 people.

Three distinct sources of infection were traced, the first in a drummer who returned home to this place before Christmas with the disease and was isolated at his residence, and the second a colored railroad laborer about the same time, who walked in from a near by railroad construction camp.

The storm center, however, surrounded the Galloway Female Boarding School, which I inspected with Dr. Jelks, Sunday morning. Here I saw 13 of the young ladies in the later stages of smallpox isolated in one of the wings of the dormitory. It appears that 1 of the pupils